

Remarks: although only a very small series was available of this subspecies, I do not hesitate to give it a name, as it is so different from *nigrorum*, the geographically nearest race. The three islands of Romblon, Tablas and Sibuyan are zoogeographically related (McGregor, 1920). They are separated from the range of *nigrorum* by the relatively large islands of Panay and Masbate, from neither of which *Halcyon winchelli* has been reported. The present subspecies is thus not only the northernmost population of the species, but appears to be somewhat isolated. The name chosen is from the Greek *nesydrion*, diminutive of *nesos*, "island", and *naetes*, "inhabitant," reflecting the fact that the subspecies is known only from three relatively small Philippine islands.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Taxonomic study of an uncommon bird such as *Halcyon winchelli* would be impossible without the generous co-operation of the curators of several museums. My institution, Carnegie Museum, has five specimens of this species (1 *alfredi*, 1 *nigrorum*, 3 *nesydrionetes*); the remainder were borrowed as follows: U.S. National Museum, 15; American Museum of Natural History, 12; Chicago Natural History Museum, 8; collection of S. Dillon Ripley, 3; Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University, 2. Travel to other museums was partly supported by a grant from the Chapman Memorial Fund of the American Museum of Natural History.

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Further systematic notes on Mexican birds

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These notes deal chiefly with new races found during my work on the distribution, ecology and migrations of birds on the Pacific slope of central and southern México, especially in south-western Oaxaca. Lewis D. Yaeger and I began studies in Nayarit in November 1952, which I extended in 1959 to the Guatemalan border. By early 1965 I had probably obtained 3,800 birds from this area (inland for the first mountain range or two from the coast), from our work and that of others. A number of these have been compared with critical fresh-plumaged specimens from other collections, as acknowledged below.

On the avifauna of south-western Oaxaca

Unlike the surrounding regions of Guerrero and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the mountains and coast south of the Valley of Oaxaca had been explored but casually. Early workers—Boucard, Rébouch, Nelson and Goldman, *et al.*—did not collect many birds, though several novelties were described. I first camped here on 29 November 1961 on the Rio Molino, a small stream at 2,250 metres elevation below San Miguel Suchixtepec, a village near the summit north of Pochutla. A small collection made from here down to the foot of the mountains included some forms usually associated with rain-forests of the Caribbean slope and some rather striking novelties like *Amazilia violiceps wagneri* (Phillips, 1965). Next spring I guided J. Stuart Rowley to this area and showed him several nests of *Catharus occidentalis* in a spot where, as he proved, *C. frantzii* (synonymized by Hellmayr, A. H. Miller, and Ripley) breeds sympatrically (*cf.* Rowley and Orr, 1964). Rowley later guided me into a more western section, where we found yet another striking novelty, *Eupherusa cyanophrys* Rowley and Orr, 1964. I returned here in November, 1963; and thanks to the aid of W. J. Schaldach, Jr., was able to work both this area and the Rio Molino the next autumn.

Besides the marked endemism, south-western Oaxaca has the usual mixture of birds extending into it from adjacent areas. My specimens, over 1,100 (more than 1,000 being fall-taken), show a basic resemblance to the birds of Guerrero, to the west; but besides the endemics, I have such Caribbean forms (unknown from Guerrero) as *Dromococcyx phasianellus* (a rectrix only), *Amazilia candida* and *Rhynchocyclus brevirostris*. Likewise the local *Euphonia* ("Tanagra") *affinis* is not the white-vented *godmani* of Guerrero and west. Caribbean forms, rare or absent in Guerrero, that winter in or below the lower mountains are *Muscivora forficata*, *Empidonax flaviventris*, *Contopus mesoleucus* ("Nuttallornis borealis"), *Dumetella carolinensis**, *Vireo flavifrons*, *Helmitheros vermivorus*, *Helminthophila* ("Vermivora") *peregrina*, *pinus*, and *chrysoptera**, *Dendroica magnolia**, *dominica**, and *pensylvanica*, *Oporornis formosus*, *Icteria v.*

virens and *Icterus g. galbula**. Of special interest are *Buteo brachyurus**, here one of the least scarce *Buteos*; *Amaurospiza concolor*; and the occurrence of *Pipilo albicollis* near the top of the highest mountains, with and even above the two forms of *P. erythrophthalmus*! Among northern species at their southern limits, necessarily, may be mentioned *Meleagris gallopavo** (which I am told persists locally), *Campylorhynchus jocosus* (well within the pine belt) and *Geothlypis nelsoni*. Here at their eastern limits, in winter, are several humming-birds (including *Stellula calliope*), *Trogon elegans ambiguus*, *Vireo atricapillus*, *Wilsonia pusilla chryseola*, *Icterus cucullatus**, *Molothrus ater**, and *Spiza americana** (discontinuous; see Phillips, 1962b.). Notable absentees, which I have not found anywhere in the region, include *Crypturellus cinnamomeus*, several hawks, owls, woodhewers, and swallows, "*Aphelocoma*" *unicolor*, *Pheucticus chrysopleus*, *Carduelis* ("*Spinus*") *pinus* and most grassland birds.

Abbreviations and acknowledgments

Under each species, the following abbreviations (mostly concordant with the *Index Internationalis Herbariorum*) show additional museums from which specimens were examined (besides the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, used freely throughout):

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York City
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
CM	Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Penna.
CU	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
F	Chicago Natural History Museum
GMS	George Miksch Sutton collection, University of Oklahoma, Norman
HCL	Guatemalan collection of Hugh C. Land, Natchitoches, Louisiana
KANU	University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Lawrence
LA	Dickey collection, University of California, Los Angeles
LDY	Nayarit collection of Lewis D. Yaeger, Tepic
LSU	Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology, Baton Rouge (including the W. J. Sheffler collection)
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MICH	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor
MIN	Minnesota Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
MSU	The Museum, Michigan State University, East Lansing
RSC	Richard S. Crossin collection, Tucson, Arizona
RTM	Moore Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.
US	United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.
WF	Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, California (including the Eizi Matuda collection)
YU	Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

I am deeply indebted to the curators and owners of these collections for making my work possible, and especially to Dr. J. W. Hardy for countless courtesies at the incomparable Moore Laboratory; to the Organization of American States Fellowship Program for support of the 1959-1960 field work; to the authorities of the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund of the American Museum of Natural History for making possible my work there; to Dr. R. F. Johnston for aid at the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History; and to Dr. Robert W. Dickerman, J. Stuart Rowley, Wm. J. Schaldach, Jr., Dr. Dwain W. Warner, and Lewis D. Yaeger for all-important help in the field. Countless others helped in various ways; and further comparisons were made for me by J. L. Bull (AMNH), Dr. R. W. Dickerman (several museums), Dr. J. W. Hardy (RTM), C. J. O. Harrison and J. D. Macdonald (British Museum, Natural History), Mrs. Roxie C. Laybourne and Dr. L. L. Short, Jr. (US), Dr. K. C. Parkes (several museums), Dr. R. A. Paynter, Jr. (MCZ), and Dr. R. W. Storer (MICH).

*Species marked with an asterisk are sight records, and no specimens were obtained, though *Icterus g. galbula* was common.

Collecting permits were granted by the Depto. de Caza, Dirección General Forestal y de Caza, México, D. F. For aid with illustrations I thank Gonzalo Gaviño T. and William López-Forment C.

Species are discussed in the well-known Gadow—Ridgway—Wetmore sequence, generally. Length and extent (wing-span) are extreme measurements taken in the flesh; "wing" is the unflattened *chord*. Unless otherwise implied, the bill was measured from the anterior end of *nostril* (or *operculum* in some cases) to tip; measurements of types are in their respective order; colours are of recently taken fall plumages; and types are in my collection (on deposit at the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D. F.) These have only my original field catalogue numbers, which are accordingly listed.



Micrastur ruficollis (imms)

guerilla—darker; less white in tail.

oaxacae—paler; more white in tail (= cotype)

Micrastur ruficollis (Vieillot), 1817

In northern Central America, this little falcon is reported only once (in winter on Mt. Cacaguatique, El Salvador) on the Pacific side, beyond the general statement that it inhabits all lowland forests in Chiapas (Alvarez, 1959). Two females taken at and above San Gabriel Mixtepec, municipio de Juquila, Oaxaca, thus mark a notable extension of range, and from my studies (MCZ) and other information received appear to represent a new race:

Micrastur ruficollis oaxacae subsp. nov.

Description: Similar to *M. r. guerilla* Cassin, 1848: near Xalapa, Veracruz, of the Caribbean slope, but paler above and with more white in the tail. Adult ♀ less brownish, the crown, nape, sides of neck, and broad terminal margins of feathers of anterior third of interscapulars Deep Neutral Gray (Capitalized colours from Ridgway, 1912), contrasting to browner auriculars; throat (medially) whitish, and abdomen almost wholly white (barred only anteriorly); ventral bars paler fuscous, less dusky, and narrower than the intervening white spaces (*ca.* 1 mm. wide or less, *vs.* 1.2–1.5 in *guerilla*, in which they are about equal to, or wider than, the pale spaces on the chest); rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail also paler and greyer than ♀ *guerilla* (not Sepia or Mummy Brown, though less neutral or bluish grey than crown and nape).

Immature ♀, contrariwise, browner than young *guerilla*: back pale Mummy Brown. Tail with six broad white bars, *ca.* 3.2–4.7 mm. wide on dorsal surface of central feathers (fig. 1); rectrices narrow. Cheeks pale anteriorly, the dark colour restricted to the posterior edge and paler, less dusky. Rump, upper tail-coverts, and remiges also paler and more definitely brownish (*i.e.* more rufescent).

Types: ♀ imm., ♀ ad., orig. nos. 7062, 8034; 1 km. W. of San Gabriel Mixtepec, and Km. 183, near top of highest ridge to north (below San Juan Lachao, Pueblo Viejo), south-western Oaxaca (*ca.* lat. 16° 5–13' N. long. 97° 7' W.), 22 Nov. 1963 and 1 Dec. 1964; collected by Juan Nava S. (7062 prepared by Santos Farfán B.).

Measurements of types: Immature, wing 162.5, tail 169; adult, wing 167.5 and 169, tail 163.5 mm. Length in flesh, respectively, 363 (—?), 360; extent (wingspread) 541, 554 (—).

Remarks: The fine barring of an adult from El Triunfo, Chiapas (*vide* Bull) suggests that *oaxacae* may extend south-eastward along the Pacific slope beyond Oaxaca.

Dendrortyx macroura (Jardine and Selby), 1828

My armament was too light, even at about 3 metres distance, for these large quail, which are common in the higher mountains of south-western Oaxaca. My single specimen is quite distinct, yet shows no approach to *D. leucophrys* of the mountains to the east in Chiapas. It may be known as

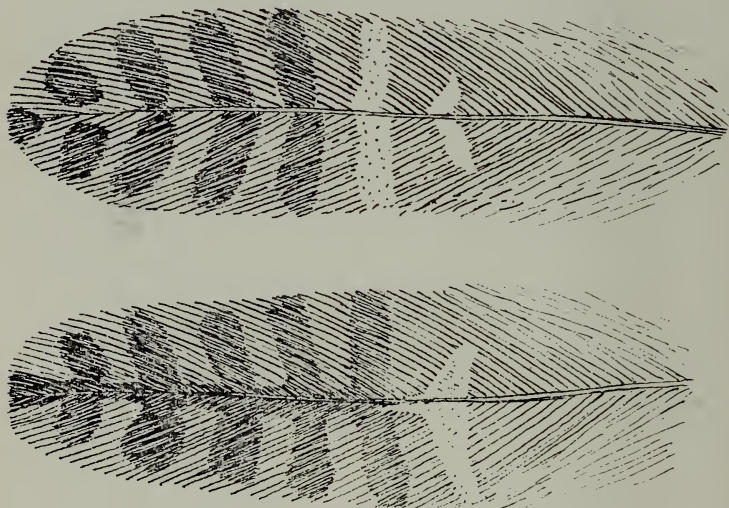
Dendrortyx macroura inesperatus subsp. nov.

Description: nearest to *D. m. striatus* Nelson, 1897: mountains near Chilpancingo, Guerrero; but with the distinctly white superciliary and malar stripes, and the clear grey (near Pale Neutral Gray) sides of the

feathers of the chest and upper back, in stronger contrast to the dark (Bay) colour of the median parts of the feathers of the chest, back, nape, and broad stripes on the sides and broad tips of the crest feathers; Bay area of centres of tertials reduced in size; rump and upper tail-coverts apparently sootier brown, less pale greyish. From *D. m. oaxacae* Nelson, 1897: Totontepec, eastern Oaxaca, as described and as represented by a Cerro San Felipe ♀ (RTM), it differs in whiter head-stripes, darker Bay (particularly on crown), producing greater contrast; bill narrower at base (13 vs. 15 mm.).

Type: orig. no. 7807 ♂, Río San Marcial below San Miguel Suchixtepec, municipio de Miahuatlán, Oaxaca (ca. lat. 16° 5' N. long. 96° 26' W.), 15 Nov. 1964; collected by Faustino Antonio R.; prepared by Juan Nava S.

Measurements of type: Length 390; wing 158 (+; moulting); tail 140.5 (+? central pair missing).



Flank feathers of the type *Cyrtonyx m. rowleyi*.

Cyrtonyx montezumae (Vigors), 1830

Nelson (1902) figured a ♂ from this area as *sallaei*, to illustrate its distinctness from *merriami*. Recent acquisition of several of these rarely collected birds, from both Guerrero and Oaxaca, shows that their variations are not due to age nor individual in nature, thus permitting recognition of

Cyrtonyx montezumae rowleyi, subsp. nov.

Description: even darker than *C. m. sallaei* J. Verreaux, 1859: "Mexico" [= Guerrero] in ♂: chestnut markings (except mid-ventrally) darker, the spots on sides and flanks widening, more bar-like (fig. 2); whitish spots on sides of chest more suffused with brown; facial pattern less marked, the

white duller (obsolete at front of eye); the grey of lower auriculars paler; bill smaller.

Type: original no. 7854 ♂ ad.; data same as *Dendroortyx m. inesperatus* (*supra*) but 17 Nov. and prepared by Santos Farfán B.

Measurements of type: Length 234; wing 119; bill 8.0 mm.

Remarks: the type and a juvenal ♂ from the same region agree with Nelson's ♂ and apparently with a juvenal ♂ from Cerro San Felipe, to the north (*vide* Short). A ♀ from the more arid north base of the type range, near Miahuatlán, has a small bill, but is pale; no ♂♂ were taken here.

The race is dedicated to my friend J. Stuart Rowley, master quail- and swift-hunter as well as truly scientific oölogist, to whom I am indebted for much help.

Glaucidium brasilianum (Gmelin), 1788

This abundant bird (AMNH, CM, CU, LDY, MIN, RTM, WF)*, like other owls, presents serious taxonomic problems: colours are fugitive, and owls taken after early January are often of limited value. Further, there are here (1) 4 colour phases, plus intermediates, and (2) apparent micro-geographic variations in Central America. The Pacific slope birds, south of northern Nayarit, present no notable peculiarities; but constancy of colour tones over extensive regions warrants recognition of

Glaucidium brasilianum intermedium, subsp. nov.

Description: darker above than *G. b. cactorum* van Rossem, 1937: between Guaymas and Empalme, Sonora; but paler than both *G. b. ridgwayi* Sharpe, 1875: Mérida, Yucatán, by designation of Brodtkorb, 1941: 3-4, and *G. b. saturatum* Brodtkorb, 1941: Finca Esperanza, [Escuintla,] Chiapas; averaging slightly larger than *ridgwayi* but slightly smaller than *saturatum*.

Distribution: Pacific coast of México from type locality south and east to at least 21 km. E. of Juchitán, Oaxaca.

Types: original nos. 2912 ♂ ad., 2954 ♂ imm., and 2955 ♀ imm., all from "Pie de la Cuesta" at the junction of two rivers 14.5 km. by road east of Las Varas, Nayarit (*ca.* lat. 21° 12' N. long. 105° 3' 10" W.), 10, 19, and 19 Nov. 1952. Collected by A. R. Phillips.

Measurements of types: respectively, length 182, 179, 185; extent (355 ±), 355, 363; wing 89.3 ±, 90.5, 92.3; tail 62.7, 63.5, 65.4 mm. Weights 62.25, 63.1—grammes.

Material examined: extensive series from all coastal states except Michoacán.

Remarks: Birds from San Blas, Tepic, and Compostela, Nayarit, are nearest *cactorum*. Others from Nejapa, south-eastern Oaxaca, (RTM) are

*Listing of a museum, especially CAS, CM, CU and MIN, does not necessarily imply that all pertinent material in its collections was examined or compared. Where several museums are acknowledged, it was rarely possible to compare all of them at one time.

also pale; and when fall specimens become available, *cactorum* may prove to range throughout interior Oaxaca and the Balsas Basin. Similarly, *intermedium* may range through central Chiapas into parts of northern Guatemala, whence two from Progreso (AMNH) are notably pale, particularly on the crown.

The intermediate colour phase is commonest in *intermedium*, with pale red birds common in eastern Oaxaca only. I have one grey bird (tail dark, with fine white bars) from west of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca. The fourth phase, apparently restricted to westernmost Jalisco, is also dark and grey, but the tail resembles the normal intermediate phase except for whitish instead of rufous cross-bars. (These may become white in the intermediate phase with *wear*, but rufous tones usually persist in protected parts near the shaft.) Age may be a factor: in the Las Varas series, two adults are decidedly paler and redder than five immatures; but this does not hold throughout the species, for some series reverse the difference, and sometimes old and young seem alike.

Chaetura vauxi (J. K. Townsend), 1839

(AMNH, CAS, GMS, LDY, MICH, MIN, RSC, RTM, US). Even recently the conspecificity of *vauxi* and *gaumeri* Lawrence, 1882: Yucatán, has been questioned (Eisenmann, 1955). But all races are much alike in field and museum. Furthermore *tamaulipensis* Sutton, 1941: near Gómez Farías, south-western Tamaulipas, a pale race much like *vauxi*, grades toward the dark *gaumeri* group down the Pacific Coast through

Chaetura vauxi warneri subsp. nov.

Description: nearest *tamaulipensis* but darker above, particularly the crown, accentuating its contrast to the pale rump. Whitish supraloral line of *vauxi* and (often) *tamaulipensis* obsolete or absent.

Distribution: mountains of Pacific México between Bahía de Banderas, Jalisco, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

Types: in Richard S. Crossin's and my collections (one will be deposited in U.S. National Museum); ♂♂ 3 km. W. of San Gabriel Mixtepec, Juquila, Oaxaca, 30 and (2) 31 March 1965; collected by R. S. Crossin (original nos. 1270-1272).

Measurements of types: wing 108.7-112.5 [+; some wear]; tail 38-41 mm.

Material examined: also two specimens from westernmost Jalisco (El Refugio Suchixtlán, near Cabo Corrientes), late May 1954, and a near-topotype.

Remarks: this race is dedicated to Dr. Dwain W. Warner, expert and enthusiast on Mexican birds, who (with me) collected the first specimens. Though these are not as dark as the Oaxaca birds, recognition of two races in south-western México seems undesirable. (to be continued.)